

# PLANS TO EXAMINE ALL LANDS

## Herman is Again Anxious for Inquiry.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—Binger Herman, Commissioner of the Land Office at Washington, in his report to the President has the following relative to the insular public lands:

"Recommendations legislation for the appointment of a commission to make proper examinations, consider and report with reference to the survey and disposal of the public lands in the insular possessions of the United States."

The Commissioner makes the emphatic statement that "The absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government, or Crown lands situated in Hawaii were absolutely ceded to, and became the property of, the United States upon the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands."

He goes into the history of the land laws of Hawaii, which briefly are: That prior to 1846 the lands in Hawaii belonged in legal contemplation to the king. The act of the king giving his chiefs and people portions of the lands, retaining portions for himself and the government, was ratified by the legislature in 1848. The lands thus passing to the king and his heirs were thence known as the Crown lands. In 1850, one-twentieth of all public lands were set apart for the support of schools. In 1891 a part of the Crown lands was divided into small tracts, and the method of leasing them to homestead applicants on easy terms instituted.

In 1895 the legislature of the Republic passed the "Land Act, 1895," now in force, which provides a comprehensive system for the care and disposition of the public domain. By this act Crown lands are treated as having vested in the Republic, and they, together with the public lands before mentioned, now constitute the public lands of the Territory. Since the Hawaiian Land Act of 1895 embraces the laws thus continued in force a brief synopsis is here given, as follows: They were classified and divided into (1) agricultural lands; (2) pastoral lands; (3) pastoral-agricultural lands; (4) forest lands; (5) waste lands. This act provided the following methods for the disposal of the public lands of the Republic:

1. At public auction for cash in parcels of not over 1,000 acres, the consent of the executive council being required before any lands could be disposed of in this manner.

2. At public auction upon part credit, in parcels not exceeding 600 acres, with like consent required.

3. Without auction sale, in exchange for private lands, or by way of compromise.

4. By lease at public auction for not more than twenty-one years.

5. By homestead leases, under which each applicant might occupy eight acres of first-class agricultural lands, sixteen acres of second-class agricultural lands, one acre of taro land, 30 acres of first-class pastoral land, 60 acres of second-class pastoral land, or 45 acres of pastoral-agricultural lands. Certain qualifications were prescribed for these homesteaders.

6. Right-of-purchase leases, under which a qualified applicant could occupy, with the privilege of purchasing at the end of three years, and upon the fulfillment of special conditions, either 100 acres of first-class agricultural lands, 200 acres of second-class agricultural lands, two acres of taro lands, 600 acres of first-class pastoral lands, 1,200 acres of second-class pastoral lands, or 100 acres of agricultural-pastoral lands.

7. Cash freeholds, under which qualified applicants could purchase at public auction the same areas which could be acquired under the right-of-purchase lease system above described.

Regarding public land surveys the report says, after comments on the lands in Porto Rico and the Philippines:

"In Hawaii a better system of surveys appears to have been followed. From the data received at this office from Honolulu the following facts are gathered: The original crown tracts were scattered, and varied in size from a quarter section to lands embracing several townships. In the island of Maui, points of triangulation have been established at intervals of a few miles and the island divided into thirteen districts, irregularly shaped and unequal in extent, each having a name, such as Kula, and each having a sea front. These districts are divided into subdivisions, with native designations, the subdivisions each (in nearly every case) having also a sea front, and the boundary lines of which are mostly at right angles to the shore line. Subdivisions are mapped as 'grants,' 'awards,' 'government,' 'crown,' etc., side by side, throughout the island. Portions of these districts are taken embracing 15 or 20 subdivisions, such as shown on the map of Niihau coffee lands, and resubdivision lines are run cutting up the lands into tracts averaging 20 acres each, by lines at right angles to the sea, extending toward the interior as far as a highway road and the resulting lots cut into two lots, each averaging 10 acres, marked consecutively, the one fronting upon the sea, the other upon the road, so that each lot will have either a road or the sea as one of its boundary lines. The side lines in all these lotting follow the trend of the hills, and embrace the full length of the streams in the subdivided divisions. For the purpose of disposals such resubdivisions are suitable and proper, and, in the absence of rectangles built upon meridional lines, serve to provide available tracts for coffee plantations or other purposes. They could, however, have been formed into rectangles, as in our own system, and the tracts made equally available.

"In the case of the island of Hawaii the plan seems to have been to take an

# FRENCH SEIZE A TURKISH PORT AND ITS REVENUES

PARIS, Nov. 7, 5:40 p. m.—A dispatch from Admiral Caillaud has just been received announcing that he landed marines on the island of Mitylene this morning and occupied the customs house at Midilli without resistance. The French Government has received satisfactory replies without exception to its note explaining the measures against Turkey. An excellent impression has been created in official circles by the tone of the response of the United States, which is couched in most friendly terms.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—The Porte has sent a note to M. Bapiste, councillor of the French Legation, forwarding the monthly draft of the customs in payment of the Loranide and Tubini claims and embodying certain decisions of the Turkish Government regarding the quays difficulties. M. Bapiste has forwarded the communication to Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 7.—The Porte has yielded still further to the French demands and has notified M. Bapiste, councillor of the French Embassy, that authority is granted France to rebuild or repair sixteen churches, convents and other institutions situated in different vilayets.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 7.—The newspapers here anticipate that, following the lead of France, other powers will discover claims against Turkey. The Russian newspapers generally welcome the French naval demonstration in Turkish waters, as a setback to what the Rossiya terms "German pretensions in Turkey."

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the London Times and the New York Times says well informed circles in the Austrian capital are a shade less confident than the press on a favorable issue of the French naval

demonstration against Turkey.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Commenting upon the French naval demonstration in the Levant, the Tribune's London correspondent says: A second meeting of the Cabinet is the only sign of excitement in England over the French Naval demonstration at Mitylene. The press comments are cautious and temperate, and the leader writers are content with an expression of hope that the Sultan will make a timely concession to the French Government. There is an evident intention on the part of the English press to minimize the Mitylene affair as much as possible, and class it with recent efforts of the United States and Austria-Hungary to obtain the settlement of private claims. If the ministers take the same view, it is remarkable that they have been in session for two successive days, although it is barely possible that they are holding prolonged consultations over the legislative program and are paying little attention to Admiral Caillaud's cruise with 2,000 troops.

There may however be more serious complications. There is no probability that the British Government considers itself liable, under Lord Beaconsfield's Cyprus convention to defend the Ottoman empire against a French seizure of the revenues of Mitylene. It is, however, an open question whether the foreign office may not be embarrassed by some secret arrangement with Germany respecting the near East. The German Emperor has been steadily developing the commercial interests of his empire in Asia Minor, and strengthening his own influence in the Sultan's capital. It has been suspected for a long time by students of current diplomacy that Germany's neutrality in South Africa was the result of a secret understanding with England respecting the Near East.

New York University has elected Miss Helen Gould president of the woman's advisory committee.

In a train wreck near Bedford, Ind., nearly thirty people were injured. Belgium and the Netherlands are to be connected by telephone with London and other English cities.

The crew of a Colombian gunboat, the *El Estero*, mutinied, and the boat is now in the hands of the insurgents. The Union Pacific and Santa Fe roads have combined against the Burlington in a fight for the Pacific Coast trade.

Lord Sackville has confessed that he had four children by a Spanish dancer, and has asked a scandal in England in consequence.

President Zelaya has issued a decree abrogating on October 24, 1902, the Dickinson-Ayer treaty of 1867 between the United States and Nicaragua.

Major Edythe Lanes Patten was married in New York on November 6. President and Mrs. Roosevelt attended the wedding.

Franciscans and Greeks fought at the tomb of Christ over the question as to which community had the right to sweep out the church. Many were injured.

Court Stanislaus, the youngest of the Castellane brothers, has challenged a newspaper editor who referred to the famous family as Barnum, Castellane & Co.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in a late speech, stated that the British people may have to bear still heavier taxes on account of the Boer war.

An Englishman was caught at New York with a \$2,000 diamond necklace in his stockings, which was intended as a bridal present.

A new real estate company, with a capital of \$500,000, has been started in New York, under the name, "The Realty Associates."

John W. Stoll, a naval electrician, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment and dishonorable discharge for abuse of McKinley.

A German lieutenant killed in a duel a fellow officer who had arranged to elope with his wife, and now the wife has challenged him.

The Klondike Theater, at Hurley, Wis., burned to the ground on November 6. Ten people lost their lives, and many were injured in the fire.

On November 6th the Lyceum Theater, at Atlanta, Ga., burned to the ground. The audience was dismissed in time, and no one was injured.

It is reported that brigands have carried off the mother of the chief of police of Seres, in Macedonia, at the same spot where Miss Stone was abducted.

Two prisoners overpowered the jailor in Yuma, Ariz., stole a locomotive and attempted to escape. One was killed and the other captured by the pursuing posse.

The report of Rear Admiral Taylor for the proposed naval station at Olonsapo, P. I., shows the estimated cost to be \$1,350,000, exclusive of defensive works, magazines, water supply, etc.

Lieut. William C. Hardee, of the United States marine corps, was suspended from duty with loss of pay for three months, for beating a Filipino boy at Manila with his walking stick.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has notified Secretary Hay formally that the British government accepts the American proposition relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as the basis for a new treaty. Within a day or two the State Department will begin the preparation of the convention itself.

**SOUTH KONA MEETING.**  
Directors Will Continue Their Endeavor to Sell Bonds.

The stockholders of the South Kona Agricultural Company held a special meeting yesterday morning at the office of W. R. Castle. After hearing a full report on the negotiations which have been carried on in San Francisco to float a bond issue of \$500,000, the stockholders directed the officers to continue these negotiations.

The report on the progress of the work of the plantation was very satisfactory. At present 300 acres of cane are ready for cutting, but as the machinery for harvesting is not ready the cane will have to be cut back. The report also showed the development and the natural facilities of the plantation to be excellent and it is believed that if the sale of the bonds be successful the chances for a 15,000-ton plantation will be very great indeed.

# HALF A MILLION IN TAXES Honolulu Alone Paid That Amount.

(From Saturday's daily.)

THE tax collector's books for the year 1901 were closed last evening. Though the footings have not been completed Assessor Pratt estimated that the total collections for Honolulu city alone will approximate a half million dollars. This does not take in the four other districts of Oahu, but it does include the income tax for the entire island, the sugar planters all paying directly to Collector Pratt.

The receipts yesterday fell far below those of the previous day though the office force was just as busy, the majority of the taxpayers being those of small property. Thursday's collection amounted to \$157,600.

The percentage of the income to the general property tax is still uncertain though it is expected to come up very close to the other tax. Mr. Pratt said last evening that it would be less than the property tax, but what the difference is, he could not say, as the income tax has been collected for the entire island and the general tax is for the Honolulu district alone. No estimate of the revenue derived from the other districts of Oahu could be made last evening, though it will hardly bring the total up to three-quarters of a million.

The income tax paid yesterday was still accompanied by protests, the average citizen filing his kick more as a matter of right than with any real anticipation of ever having his money returned. In some quarters the tax was paid with the idea of assisting the government out of its present dilemma, and once the financial condition improves, an attempt will be made to recover the tax paid. It is very generally understood, however, that if it were not for the income tax the property assessment would be proportionately higher.

Treasurer Wright does not expect to hear from other island districts much before the first of December. The income tax returns are of course a very uncertain factor when it comes to making up the estimates, and the treasurer is unable to make any predictions of what will be the total revenue this year.

Assessor Pratt said last evening that the number of delinquents will be quite large, greater on the property than on the income tax. The publication of the delinquent tax list in so far as it would show the amount of money a man earned during the past year, is more feared by the average citizen than the addition of the ten per cent penalty. In the case of income tax the tax draws nine per cent interest until paid.

## A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.

"Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist, of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered." This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or other harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Col. Sam Parker took the steamer early in the week for Mahukona.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture blown in the bottle WITHOUT WRIT. NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Your Premises, Stables and Outhouses  
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**SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly)** is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 20 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned. If your animals are troubled with lice use So-bos-so (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-bos-so (Kilfly). It kills lice, or any vermin that may infect the fowls.

**FOR HORSES.**  
So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies. Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and often times obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet. Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you. Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory, and until the arrival of large invoices recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way. Sufferers from the HORSE FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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